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From: Yaen, Christopher
Sent: Wednesday, April 07, 2004 3:08 PM
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could you please get the following ref(s):

Semin Surg Oncol. 1991 Jul-Aug;7(4):221-9.

Biotherapy. 1996;9(1-3):117-21.

Biotherapy. 1996;9(1-3):7-11.

Prog Drug Res. 1994;42:401-21.

Journal of Clinical Hematology and Oncology, (1978) Vol. 8, No. 4, pp.120.

Saarlandisches Arzteblatt, (1979) 32/10 (478-489)

Cancer Immunology Immunotherapy, (1981) 11/1 (73-79).

Scandinavian journal of immunology, (1974) 3 (2) 223-8.

Christopher Yaen
US Patent Office
Art Unit 1642
571-272-0838
REM 3A20
REM 3C18

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

31 THE PRODUCTION OF RABBIT ANTIBODIES TO CARRIER CONJUGATES OF HUMAN LEUKOCYTE DIALYSATES CONTAINING TRANSFER FACTOR.

Martin S. Finkelstein, Robert S. Holzman and H. Sherwood Lawrence. New York University School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, New York, NY.

Lysate from twenty units of human buffy coat cells were dialyzed sequentially to produce fractions containing molecules either ≤3500 Daltons (D) or 3500-12,000 D. Radiolabeled dialysate of molecular weight 3500-12,000 D was prepared by direct iodination of an aliquot as well as by culturing antigen stimulated lymphocytes in the presence of ^{14}C-amino acids. With the labelled material as a tracer, we could demonstrate the conjugation of dialysate components to bovine or egg albumin by carbodiamide, di-isocyanate or diazotized benzidine. A tracer was used because preliminary studies suggested that direct iodination by chloramine-T or Bolton-Hunter reagent altered the antigenicity of dialysates as detected by precipitation in agar gel with antibodies raised in rabbits by dialysates complexed to methylated bovine albumin. Groups of rabbits were immunized using the conjugates prepared by these methods, as well as dialysate-MBSA complexes. The resulting antibodies reacted with the dialysate fractions in: 1) crossed immunoelectrophoresis; 2) hemagglutination of tanned SRBC-dialysate complexes; and 3) precipitation of radiolabeled dialysate-carrier conjugates.

32 APPEARANCE OF NEW COMPONENTS IN GUINEA PIG T CELL EXTRACTS AFTER SENSITIZATION.

D. E. Lewis, M. E. Stafford and W. S. Jeter. Lab. of Cellular Immunology, Dept. of Microbiology, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. A new primary purification technique using acetone precipitation of transfer factor dialysates was reported recently (Fed. Proc. 37:1365, 1978). It was shown to be applicable to several animal systems, including the guinea pig. Now, we have monitored the development of delayed-type hypersensitivity in guinea pig T lymphocytes. T cells were collected before and after sensitization by Ficoll separation, followed by nylon wool-glass bead purification. After the T enriched cells were freeze-thawed and centrifuged, the supernatant fluid was acetone precipitated. Fractions were analyzed on silica thin layer chromatography. UV absorbing components were monitored with a mineral lamp and protein components were determined by Fluoropa staining. Five different antigen systems were tested (DNCB, tuberculin, histoplasmosis, allograft and EAE). The results indicate that 5' inosine monophosphate as well as two previously undetected Fluoropa staining compounds developed after sensitization.

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